DRAGO DOCTRINE CUT. THE POLES IN GERMANY H. J. COGGESHALL DEAD.

Latin-American Delegates Personally Oppose U. S. Plan.

The Hague, July 14.—The approaching discusinterest, especially because of the attitude of the delegations of the Latin-American countries. Several of these delegates oppose the American plan personally, but have received instructions from their governments to vote in favor of it. They complain, however, that the administration at Washington has influenced their governments to side with the United

pr. Drage's position is particularly critical. He maintains that the American proposition does not embody his doctrine. He therefore wished to present a separate proposition, the general outline of which already has been announced, but was prevented from doing so by the Buenos Ayres administration. He then presented an amendment, but his government compelled him to withdraw it, and he is now not even sure that he will speak on the subject. Dr. Drago says that he repents having accepted the post of delegate to the peace conference while the Argentine government is in the hands of the opposition party.

Everybody here is convinced that the so-called Drago Doctrine would prevent under all circumstances the employment of coercive measures for the collection of debts in Latin-American countries, that it would not be accepted by European powers and that it would also be strongly opposed by some of the South American countries, especially Brazil, on the ground that such a principle would be altogether rulnous to the national credit.

It is expected that a plenary meeting of the conference will be held on Saturday next, and it is asserted that there is a great surprise in store for the delegates. The British delegation, it is understood, is preparing a proposal regarding disarmament, to be presented in one of the plenary meetings.

MOBILIZATION RUMORS.

Guatemala and Salvador Said To Be Arming Against Nicaragua.

Washington, July 14.—The State Department received to-day unconfirmed advices that the republics of Guatemala and Salvador have oined forces and are beginning the mobilization of troops to resist any attack that may be made by the Nicaraguan government.

No advices have been received by Ministers Corea of Nicaragua, Herrarte of Guatemala or Mejia of Salvador indicating that hostilities may be renewed. It is said at the State Department that all of the Central American republics, with the possible exception of Costa Rica, are strongly opposed to the plan of President Zelaya of Nicaragua for the federation of the five repub-

THE POSITION OF GUATEMALA.

Opposition to Zelaya's Plan of Union-Salvador's Delegates Depart.

Guatemala City, July 14.—The two delegates from Salvador who have been here for some time have departed. Dr. Gallegos, who was one of the delegates, took the overland route to Puerto Barrios, presumably going to Costa Rica, although it is said in some quarters that he is really an envoy to Washington from the Salvadoran government. The other delegate, Sefor Judice, left here by steamer on the Pacific side for Mexico. It is reported also that he

is going to Washington.

Reports have been circulated here that a conference will be held in Mexico soon, but as far as is known there is no truth in this. Guatemala will not be represented at such a confer ence. There seems to be no doubt that the bal-ance of power in Central American affairs is held by Guatemala, which has more men and money than any of the other republics, and has a strong alliance with Salvador.

A chargé d'affaires will be sent in a few days which

to Mexico from Salvador; Mexico's representa-tion in Guatemala City will remain unchanged. It is known that efforts have been made to inosta Rica to take sides in Central American politics.

SALVADOR SUES AMERICANS.

Wants to Determine Disposition of Property of Moissant Brothers.

Washington, July 14.—According to cable advices received at the State Department to-day from American Minister Merry at San Salvador, the Saltadorian government has begun court proceedings ine what disposition shall be made of the property of George and Edward Molssant, who are exported to be American citizens and who are in prisoned on the charge of aiding the revolutionists in the recent revolution. It is said that the Mois-mans were originally from California, but they have been for many years engaged in business in Salva-for, being connected with one of the principal banks of that country, owning plantations and having other large business interests in the country. While Minister Merry's message is lacking in de-

talls Mr. Adee, Acting Secretary of State, believes that the court proceedings are in the nature of an Application for the appointment of a receiver for Application for the appointment of a receiver for the property owned by the Moissant brothers until a property owned by the Moissant brothers until a property owned by the Moissant brothers until a property owned by the Moissant brothers until and made prisoners of a detail of twenty-five coast artillerymen.

Taking churge of the fort, the capters turned the guns on Fort Adams and made a strong attack on that fortification. The mimic lattle ended promptly at 5 a.m., closing the entire manageuves.

mit to the Salvadorian government's demand for a "forced loan."

COURT MARTIALS AT KIEFF.

Fix Soldiers Sentenced to Death and Many to Long Prison Terms.

Kieff, July 14.—The court martial of a hundrei soldiers who took part in a revolutionary meeting on June 17, after the dissolution of the Doums, has been concluded. Six of the men were sentenced to death and the others to long terms of imprisonment or to disciplinary ar-

NO JAPANESE SPIES HERE.

General Terauchi Says Only Officers in America Are Attaches.

Tokio, July 14.—General Terauchi, the Minlater of War, in an interview to-day contradict- for the trial to begin. ing the reported arrest of a Japanese spy at San Diego, Cal., said: "There are no Japanese military officers in America except military attaches. The War Office," he added emphatic-"has never instructed any officer or amateur spy to examine American forts."

JAPANESE ARRESTED ON THE BORDER. San Antonio, Tex., July 14.—The immigration in-spectors at Laredo, on the Mexican border, arrested he more Japanese near Greens Station yesterday. he men were making their way into the state mough the brush. This makes fifteen in all that been arrested recently. All of them will be the charge of an officer to San Francisco for eportation to Ispan.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN JAPAN. Teklo, July 14.—Prince Saduara Fushimi, who has n on a visit to Great Britain and Canada, re-bed to Japan to-day. He received a remarkable

SUIT AGAINST AFONG ESTATE. Honolulu, July 14.-F. R. McStocker, a son-inaw of Afong, the capitalist, who formerly lived and died in China, has sued the Afong es-

tate for \$75,000.

Government's Efforts.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Berlin, July 4.—Although excitement over the question of the Germanization of the Poles has for the time being diminished, it is far from being The Hague, July 14.—The approaching discussion of the American proposal relative to the the Prussian Landtag, in the autumn, a recurrence collection of pecuniary debts is arousing great of trouble is expected in the frontier provinces of Posen and West Prussla, the chief seats of agita-

For the moment, without a doubt, the Poles remain Poles and continue to speak Polish, despite the efforts of the government and the fact that the school strike is practically ended. It is asserted by their spokesmen that the national sentiment is stronger than ever and that the recent repressive measures have given an impetus to the Polish idea which will be felt through several generations. On the other hand, the authorities are of opinion that the solution of the problem is only a matter of time. They are determined to enforce the law as to instruction being given in German in the primary schools, and all those who refuse to comply are to be fined heavily, as this has been found far more effective than imprisonment.

An idea of the extent of the recent agitation may be gathered from the list of convictions this year. No fewer than thirty-five Polish clergymen have For the moment, without a doubt, the Poles re-

be gathered from the list of convictions this year. No fewer than thirty-five Polish clergymen have been found guilty by the courts, their punishments aggregating twenty months' imprisonment and 6.350 marks fine; newspaper men, the worst sufferers, incurred a total of forty-five months in prison and 16.550 marks fine; parents were fined 18.690 marks on account of their children's non-attendance at school, and other persons, including the leaders of the agitation, were sentenced in all to five years and six months' imprisonment. In addition, 230 chairmen of parish councils and education assessors were deprived of office, 120 educational committeemen were dismissed and 80 high school pupils were expelled.

CLERGY MASTERS OF SUMMATION

CLERGY MASTERS OF SITUATION.

The clergy are for the most part Poles, and naturally strive to maintain the Polish language and national feeling among their parishioners. As they have, under the Church regulations, the right to decide in which language they shall instruct the children in the church and Sunday schools, they

children in the church and Sunday schools, they are virtually masters of the situation. In many districts where only courch primary schools exist a large number of German children, even against the wishes of their perents, are forced to obtain their instruction in Polish, and often in this way are influenced by Polish ideas. The Landiag will, in all probability, introduce some changes in this respect, so as to provide for the children of German parents instruction in their own language.

In dealing with the economical situation, which also bristless with difficulties, the Prussian authorities have attained more success than in their educational campaign. This side of the question is being met in an efficient manner by the Royal Settlement Commission for Poland. This commission has, in the last twenty-one years, carried out some remarkable work. It has had to fight against much opposition, Polish landholders in many instances refusing to sell their land, although unable to cultivate it, owing to their lack of ready money. Yet the commission has succeeded in acquiring—at a cost of 32,000,000 marks, taken from the \$50,000,00 appropriated for the purpose by the Landiag—no less than \$25,000 hectares (ust over \$50,000 acress of land, on which about 100,000 German peasant farmers have been settled in \$15 purely German villages, containing altogether 12,45 farmhouses. These settlers have received from the commission loans at low interest to work their land, and are in most cases in an exceedingly prosperous condition. It is hoped by the promoters of Germanization that the Landiag will vote a farther appropriation to continue the work which has shown such good results.

ADDOPTION OF GERMAN METHODS.
Asalust the influx of Germans, however, must be calculated the natural increase of the Polish population, which far outnumbers the German resident manner of the surface of the service and the retailated by forming an independent Republican part of the purpose by the commission loans at low interest to work their land, and are

ation, which far outnumbers the German residents. In the larger cities the Germans are generally in the majority, but in agricultural districts hey constitute only one-third of the inhabitants.

In many instances the Poles quickly grasped the In many instances the Poles quickly grasped the fact that the German settiers' methods were better than their own, and they therefore set to work 'o learn from the unwelcome intruders, and soon became equally skilful both in industry and agriculture. Tens of thousands of Polish harvesters go every fall to the German provinces to work and return home with an estimated total of \$60,00,00 marks, which they employ in improving their own plots. The whole country is on this account rapidly assuming a more prosperous appearance.

With all this, however, the solution of the original problem—the Germanization of the two provinces—appears as far off as ever. The Poles hold steadfastly both to their land and their language.

inces-appears as far off as ever. The Poles ho steadfastly both to their land and their language.

WAR GAME AT END.

Colonel Walter Howe, U. S. A.,

eral Knox and Colonel George Armistead, and re-pelled a sea attack, only after the "enemy's" life of Waterville. pelled a sea attack, only area to transports, the quartermaster's steamer Captain Charles W. Rowell, the United States engineers' steamer Cora and the quartermaster's steamer General Robert Swartwout had succeeded early in the day in landing forces on the other side of the

defenders of Fort Adams comprised a por tion of the 2d Rhode Island Infantry, the 62d, 57th, 192d, 119th and 117th companies of coast artil-lery, while the "enemy" came from Fort Greble

MILITIA AT SHERIFF'S CALL

Trial of Alleged Kidnappers of Walter Lamana Begins To-day.

Hahnville, La., July 14.—The small village of Hahnville, consisting of a jall, a courthouse, one store, a river landing and a few farmhouses, will o-morrow become the scene of Louisiana's most important criminal trial in a decade. Although the indictments, which charge ten Italians with murder, call only for ferreting out who kidnapped and strangled Walter Lamana, an eight-year-old

and strangled Walter Lamana, an eight-year-old New Orleans boy, a month ago, the real aim is the suppression of the Italian violence in this state. Owing to the state of public feeling, Governor Blanchard has secured a special session of the court and put the state militia at the disposal of the Sheriff of this parish, although it new appears very unlikely that any militia will be needed. The leader of those to be tried to-morrow is ignacio Campisciano, who revealed the crime after a terrible "sweating" (Campisciano's wife, it is alleged, helped shelter the men. Collagero Gondusa, the third to be tried to-morrow, is accused of having written the Black Hand letters in attempting to secure ransom. Tona Costa is charged with furnishing the horse and wagon to carry away the boy. The prisoners will not be brought here until time will not be brought here until time

TORNADO KILLS POLITICIAN.

Mitchell, S. D., July 14.—One fatality was reported to-day as a result of a tornado which swept this region Saturday evening. John M. Pease, a Populist politician, took refuge from the approaching storm in a grove near his home The wind carried him fifty feet in the air and dropped him to the ground, terribly crushed. Two women were reported killed near Mount Vernon, but this has not been verified.

JAPANESE LEAVE HONOLULU. Honoiulu, July 14.—The steamer Kumerio sailed yesterday for Vancouver, B. C., with

twelve hundred Japanese.

FORMOSA'S OPIUM SMOKERS.

A. M. Chalmers, the British consul in Northern Formosa, says in his latest report to the Foreign Office that the number of opium smokers in his district appears to be slightly decreasing, there having been 123,650 at the end of 1868, against 181,272 in December, 1865. This decrease, however, appears to be mainly among the poorer classes, however, appears to be mainly among the poorer classes, as among smokers of first class opium there has been an as among smokers of first class opium there has been an increase, and there is little diministion in the actual increase.

AUTHOR NOT PLEASED. Further Agitation Expected-The Had Served Nine Terms in the State Senate.

> Utica, N. Y., July 14.—Ex-Senator Henry J. Coggeshall died at his home in Waterville this afternoon after a lingering illness. Death was due to pernicious anemia, and he had been seriously ill one month. He was kept alive throughout Saturday by oxygen to enable his son, Harold, connected with the Indian Bureau, Irelian Territory, to reach his bedside

Henry James Coggeshall was born at Waterville, N. Y., on April 28, 1845. He was the son of Dr. James S. Coggeshall, a physician. He was educated in the public schools, and prepared for col-lege, but because of ill health gave up that course. At the age of seventeen he entered the law office of Edwin H. Lamb, of Waterville, and four years



sgain canonate for sension, this time selected at the regular Republican convention. Senator Coggeshall was not renominated in 1900 or 1902, but personally placed William Cary Sanger, afterward appointed Assistant Secretary of War under Ellihu Root, in nomination. In 1904 and 1908 Mr. Coggeshall was again elected. He served nine terms as State Sangtor.

"Captured" After Engagement

Newport, R. I., July 14—The war manoguves, in which the United States artillerymen, the state militia and several government vessels have taken part, came to a close to-day. Fort Adams, with its searchlights, put out of commission the two terpedo planters of the "enemy," the steamers Genbander, of Red Men, Elks, Patrons of Husbander, with of Corporative Companion Club of New York, Order of Red Men, Elks, Patrons of Husbander, and of companion contents of the "enemy," the steamers Genbander, with of companion contents of the "enemy," the steamers Genbander, with the contents of the "enemy," the steamers Genbander, with the contents of the "enemy," the steamers Genbander, with of companion contents of the "enemy," the steamers Genbander, with the contents of the steamers Genbander, with the contents of the methality steamers and the contents of the contents of the methality steamers and the contents of the contents

Frederic, in the government Indian service is ian Territory, and Claire Adele, of Waterville

SIR WILLIAM HENRY PERKIN.

London, July 14.-Sir William Henry Perkin died

lery, while the "enemy" came from Fort Greble and included the 16th and 14th companies of coast artillery, a detachment of the Rhode Island National Guard and the hospital corps.

After an engagement insting from 3 until 5 a.m., in which all the guns of Fort Adams were brought into action, Colonel Walter Howe, United States Army, commander of the Narragansett defence district, was made a prisoner by the attacking force and was taken to Fort Greble.

While the land attack was being made on Fort Adams, a detachment from Fort Greble, in the steamer Cypsy, went to Potters Cove, at Jamestowh, on Conanicut Island, and made a forced march across the island with the infantry and field pieces. They surprised and captured Fort Wetherill and made prisoners of a detail of twenty-five coast artillierymen.

which had for its object the artificial formation of which had for its object the artificial formation of quinine, he obtained results which led him to the discovery of the aniline purple, or mauve. After experimenting with this coloring matter in Messrs. Pullar's dive works at Perth, and being encouraged by them to follow up the manufacture, he left the College of Chemistry and devoted his time to the development of his new discovery, which was pat-ented in 1856. He then formed a partnership with his father and brother, and the firm was known as Perkin & Sons.

his father and brother, and the firm was known as Ferkin & Sons.

The works were erected on the Grand Junction Canal at Greenford Green, Middlesex. The new dye was successfully made in 1857, and supplied first to the silk dyers in London, and then at Macclesfield, and later to calico printers in Scotland and elsewhere. For his discovery of mauve the Societá Industrielle of Mulhouse presented to him silver and gold medals.

Besides the mauve, he discovered also several other coult far coloring matters, and after Graebe

ther coal tar coloring matters, and after Graebe and Liebermann had made their discovery of the armation of alizarine from anthracene, in 1868, he formation of alizarine from anthracene, in 1888, he found two new processes by which this was rendered of practical value. At the end of 1873 he retired from technical work. He was elected a fellow of the Chemical Society in 1833 and a fellow of the Royal Society in 1896. In 1893 he became one of the honorary secretaries of the Chemical Society, which he held until elected president of that body in 1883. From 1884 to 1885 he was president of the Society of Chemical Industry. In 1891 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of St. Andrews. He visited this country last fall and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore. He was a guest at a dinner given by the American Electro-Chemical Society, and many other honors were paid to him during his visit. Dr. Perkin was twice married. He leaves three sons and four daughters. One of als sons, William Henry Perkin, Jr., is professor of orgatic chemistry at Owens College, Manchester. Sir William was knighted in College, Manchester. Sir William was knighted in

BRUSSELS A SEAPORT.

The King of the Belgians has promised his subjects that Brussels shall be a seaport in 1916, or even before that year, and Immense works are being carried out in widening and deepening the Willebroeck Canai, which will meet the River Rupel not far from its confluence with the Scheldt. Thus, in three years' time Brussels will be in a position to receive vessels of the biggest tonnage by way of Antwerp. The interest shown by the King of the Belgians is seen in the fact that he ordered the canai, which used to pass before the king of the Beigians is seen in the lact that the ordered the canal, which used to pass before the Green Alley of his palace at Laeken, to be filled up. The place of this canal has been taken by a wider and deeper parallel cutting, and a railway station will be built near it. The new canal of Willebroeck will be opened in 1919, and it has been decided that an international exhibition shall be held. in Brussels in that year. All the expenditure in-volved in this great work is being defrayed from the King's private purse. It is expected that the shipping trade of Antwerp will be affected more r less by this new undertaking.-Philadelphia Rec-



NOTICE

We caution Physicians against accepting substitutes so-called "VICHY" offered by unscrupulous dealers.

> Not Genuine without the word

Balayall S

These Summer Days Are Busy

Ones in Both Services. [From The Tribune Bureau]

Washington, July 14.

CONSTRUCTION CORPS CASUALTIES. - No. branch of the navy has lost so many officers by reason of resignation as has the naval construction This has made it difficult to discharge the duties which devolve upon naval constructors, especially in the position of superintending constructors at navy yards and the private plants where are being constructed, under contract, ships for the many. Among the manal constructors, all graduates of Annapolis, who have resigned to re-



WASHINGTON LEE CAPPS. Chief Constructor, U. S. N. (with rank of rear ad-

Mr. Coggeshall was again elected. He served nine terms as State Senator.

While serving as Senator Mr. Coggeshall was identified with many bills, among them being those to make May 39 a legal holiday, to prohibit the employment of children under thirteen years of age in manufactories and to regulate the hours of labor therein, to prohibit the use of substitutes for hops in the manufacture of ale and beer, to substitute electricity in place of hanging for the execution of criminals, to prohibit the manufacture and sale of electricity in place of hanging for the execution of criminals, to prohibit the manufacture and sale of electricity in place of many others, frequently being on the Judiciary Committee.

Probably no one in the region where he lived was called on more frequently to deliver addresses. He delivered in 186 the Memorial Day speech in Carneste Hall, in this city. He lectured and made after dinner speaches in all parts of the state, and in every Presidential campaign stumped in behalf of Republican candidates, in 181 speaking in California.

Senator Corgeshall belonged to the Methodist vears that of warship design. The Oregon

the naval constructors who remain have labored.
This will be the plainer when it is taken into account that there is no branch of engineering which has made more rapid advance in the last twenty years than that of warship design. The Oregon was considered one of the most powerful warships affoat in 1898. Now the same ship is regarded as almost obsolete. This means hard work and un-

have occupied that responsible position. He has

struction.

CEREMONY OF THE COLORS.—The "presentation to the standard" is to be adopted as a new function in the army. It has just been added to the drill regulations of the new field artillery, and will doubtless be extended to other branches of the line of the military service. At least once every year the recruits of the regiment will be formally presented to their standard. On that occasion they will be brought out from their regular positions in the ranks and formed in line. The national regimental standards will be brought out and the colonel will make a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. This function has been arranged on the suggestion of the board of field artillery officers at Fort Riley. Kansas with a view to inspiring in the new soldier a greater respect for the colors. It is intended that this ceremony shall be attended with as much dignity and impressiveness as possible, and that it shall be really an affair of importance in the system of regimental discipline. discipline.

"PUDD NHEAD'S" SYSTEM TRIUMPHS -The War Department has discovered another mistake which has been made by some one at Governor's Island in passing upon the case of an enlisted man at Fort Slocum, New York, tried for alleged fraudulent enlistment. The recruit presented himself some weeks upo at an army post in New York, and would have been accepted had it not been that he was arrested by the civil authorities as a nyclabla amount paid being small. Island in passing upon the case of an enlisted man at Fort Slocum, New York, tried for alleged fraudulent enlistment. The recruit presented himself some weeks age at an army post in New York, and would have been accepted had it not been that he was arrested by the civil authorities as a probable deserter from the navy. He disappeared, and turned up again at Fort Slocum under another name. His identity was established in Washington through the finger print record in the adjutant general's office. The soldier was confronted with his duplicity, and it was shown that when he presented himself the second time to the recruiting officer he dealed a prior application for culistment. This constituted a fraudulent enlistment, and the court which had considered the case sentenced him to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and confluement at hard labor for six months. General P. D. Grant, in passing on the case, held that the o mislead the officers who have charge of the case of the enlisted man. It is made known that an ordistment under such circumstances as this in the case at Fort Slocum must be regarded as fraudu-

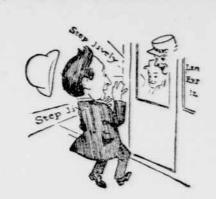
EMERGENCY FOODS FOR CREWS.-The bu reau of supplies and accounts of the Navy Depart ment has begun an investigation of certain de hydrated vegetables, dried milk, oried eggs and compressed outment. It is believed that some advantage may be derived from this class of food variage may be derived to the economy to be effected in the space required for its stowage on shipboard. It is doubted whether dried milk will have an advantage over the condensed milk which is extensively used on shipboard, and the army officers do of the benefits of classified government of the benefits of th ance from the home ports, and this will be ef-ed by means of the naval supply ships.

NEW NAVAL TRAINING CHIEF.-Commander W. F. Fullam, United States Navy, who has been adding to his reputation on account of his conduct of naval affairs in Central American waters, will be detached from the command of the Marietta and will assume command of the naval training station at Newport, R. I. This is a compliment station at Newport, R. I. This is a compliment which is paid Commander Fullam on account of his admirable work in southern waters, both in Cuba and Central America. Commandar Fullam is one of the best disciplinarians in the service, with a special aptitude for the command of men. He has some good ideas of training, and it is this circumstance which has ied the Navy Department to select him for the work of breaking in the reservits.

Soston RESTAURANT MAN DROWNS.

Hyannis, Mass. July 14.—The body of Freeman M. Crosby, a Boston restaurant proprietor, who has a summer home in the village of Centreville, was found to-day in Lake Wequaquet, while his

gery of final statements and other documents fifty years old



Subway car costumes.

Suits that will stand the rub of hard wear, be stylish enough for city wear, and vet cool enough for the tropics.

Batiste fills the bill-a featherweight hard finish worsted.

Batiste suits, \$20 to \$28.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS. Other tropical suits—wool crashes, flannels, homespuns, \$16 to \$28.

> ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY. Three Broadway Stores.

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which pretend to authorize payments, sometimes



Motor car costumes. Dusters, all of which will shed dust, and some of which shed rain too.

Linen, batiste, poplin, crash, grey Sicilian, tan silk, pongee silk, crave-netted grey Sicilian and cravenetted mohair.

\$4.50 to \$12.

Goggles, gauntlets and touring caps of pongce silk and mohair, with dust shields for neck and ears.

> ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY. Three Broadway Stores.

842 1260 opposite near opposite Union Square. Greeley Square. City Hall.

which pretend to authorize payments, sometimes in large amounts, to supposedly discharged seldiers. There have been no less than six of these attempts made in as many weeks in various parts of the country, and the apprehension is that there is a regular gang at work in an effort to steal money from the government by this ingentous means. None of the attempts have proved successful and one of them led to the capture and prompt suicide of the negro soldier who was trying to get about \$500 out of the army paymaster at Atlanta. Other attempts have been made in other places and the conclusion reached by the millitary authorities is that those who are working the game have complete knowledge of the system TO PROFESSIONAL AND BUSI-NESS MEN OF NEW YORK wear clothing made of woolens and worsteds when you can purchase at either of the three stores of Rogers, Peet & Co. a suit made of military authorities is that those who are working the game have complete knowledge of the system of paying treops. They must also have somehow come into possession of the various blanks and forms and have acquired an intimate knowledge of the official signatures of those who sign the necessary papers. The system of verification and checking is so complete in the pay department of the army that it is not expected any success will attend these efforts. With the one exception named, the offenders have been able to make their escape. They have never returned on the second visit, which was necessary to make before there was a payment. Had they done so, there would have been arrests.

A PORTO RICAN AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Cravenetted' **ENGLISH MOHAIRS**

White mixtures, in all the new and beautiful patterns shown in the shops of the highest class custom tailors of the West End of London. They keep their shape well-requir-

cause them to shrink or cockle. Write for interesting booklet. B. PRIESTLEY & CO., Manufacturers of Dress Goods 100 5th Avenue NEW YORK

FAR EASTERN BUREAU."

He Paid Duty on Wines and Cigars He

Bought for Official Entertaining. Washington, July 14.-As a matter of justice to himself, as well as to other naval officers similarly situated, Commander Cameron McR. Winslow has written to the Secretary of the Navy a letter protesting against the "sensational and injurious ar ticles which have been published in some of the newspapers of the country concerning alleged smuggling by myself at the time of my detachment from the United States ship Charleston, at San Diego, Cal., June II last."

A PORTO RICAN AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY

-For the first time since 1963, when the law was enacted authorizing it, Porto Rico is to be repre-

enacted authorizing it. Porto Rico is to be repre-sented at the Naval Academy by a native mid-shipman. The law required that the position of midshipman to the credit of Porto Rico should be filled by nomination by the Governor of the island, and stipulated that the eligibility should be re-stricted to young men who were natives. Every year there have been appointed a principal and an alternate, and each year both have failed. This year the principal fulfilled the qualifications, while the alternate failed. The successful midshipman from Porto Rico is Frederick L. Riefkohl, who has been attending school in New England.

NO SMUGGLING BY WINSLOW.

Commander Winslow's experience was similar to that of many other naval officers returning to their own country after a long cruise in foreign waters. in that he was charged with having sought to South American republics and European and evade the payment of duty on large quantities of Asiatic countries. expensive wines and thousands of high grade expensive which and thousands of man scuries tary of State, who for a number of years served of great value bought abroad.

tary of State, who for a number of years served as secretary of the American Legation and

the Custom House under the eye of a customs re-resentative, and sent directly to the railroad sta-tion, without any thought that this remnant of cabin supplies would be considered dutlable. When he learned later in the day, and full rectly, to the contrary, Commander Winslow informed the Col-lector of the nature of the contents of the boxes,

chased in New York or a foreign country, the total amount paid being small.

"So far as I am aware," he says, "my boxes were not opened, and, furthermore, there was no friction or misunderstanding whatever between this Customs House officials and myself, nor was there any effort made to conceal or to avoid payment of duty. I was treated with courtesy by the Collector of the Port and his subordinates. A commanding officer of a vessel of war must be prepared to do whatever official entertaining may be required, and unless the extent of such entertaining can be forefold, as well as the date of the officers' detachment from the ship, he is liable to have stores for which he may have no use on shore, left sary financial hardship on the officer, parties as our commanding officers are not allowed foreign navies."

WANTS MEN IN CIVIL SERVICE.

Commissioner McIlheny Trying to Induce Southerners to Enter It.

Washington, July 14.-Commissioner Mcliheny, of States the Civil Service, has returned from a tour of the Southern States, made in furtherance of his effort to bring the people of the South to an appreciation of the benefits of entering upon a career classified governmental service. His tour began

Starting in North Carolina, he visited all the Starting in Sortin Caronias, he visited all the Southern States except Florida, and lectured extensively before teachers' associations, Young Men's Christian Associations, etc. He visited and talked with the state superintendents of public instruction and many of the college presidents, securing tion and many of the college heads promised to in-struct their students along lines which would fit them for the special classes of work in the Civil Service. He feels that the result of his trip has been beneficial, and says that the Southern people

attempting pay frauds.—The army paymarkets at New York and other centres have been warned against the prevalence of attempts at forgery of final statements and other downers.

In a summer home in the village of Centreville, was found to-day in Lake Wequaquet, while his beat, in which he had started to row across the pond, was anchored near by. The medical examiner has not determined whether it was a case of saidle or accidental drowning. Mr. Crosby was

In hot Summer weather why do you

They come in Grays and Black &

ing very little pressing-are very light in weight-cool-dressy-stylish and most comfortable for hot weather wear. Rain will not spot them or

To Handle Correspondence and Treaty Negotiations with Orient.

Washington, July 14 .- With the view of placng all diplomatic and consular matters relating o Japan and China in the hands of officials familiar with conditions in the Orient, the State Department has perfected the organization of a Far Eastern bureau, which will have charge of all correspondence and preliminary treaty negotiations with the Oriental governments. This departure is more or less in the nature of an experiment, which, if it proves satisfactory, may lead to the organization of similar bureaus to conduct diplomatic and consular correspondence and negotiations with the Central and

Huntington Wilson, the Third Assistant Secreof great value bought abroad.

The facts are entirely different, according to the statement by Commander Winslow. He says his two assistants are Percival Heintzleman, of Pennsylvania, formerly student interpreter at-tached to the American Legation at Peking and later vice and deputy consul general at Canton and Dainy, and William Phillips, of Massachusetts, formerly private secretary to Joseph H. Choate when he was Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and for the last two years second secretary of the American Legation at Peking. Mr. Phillips arrived from Peking a few days ago to enter on his new duties

in the State Department. All of these young diplomats speak and read the Oriental languages, are familiar with the domestic politics of the Far Eastern nations and well versed in questions of diplomacy now pend-ing between the United States and the Oriental countries. The preliminary negotiations between this country and Japan in drafting a new treaty probably will be referred to the Far Eastern bureau. Another important duty which will devolve on the newly organized bureau will be to consider the numerous petitions and diplomatic "notes" which are annually presented to the State Department suggesting changes in the existing treaty between the United States and

KAISER'S INTEREST IN PROFESSORS.

Displayed Great Satisfaction Over Exchange, Ambassador Says.

Washington, July 11.-"His Majesty the Emperor

displayed great interest and satisfaction over the results of the exchange of professors between the American and German universities," said Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, who has just returned from a visit to Germany. The ambassedor, with his wife, dined informally with Emperor William just before they left Berlin, which gave an opportunity for an extended and general

Professors Peabody and Burgess, who went to Germany, represented two of the leading universi-ties of the United States, and Germany sent to this country one or more of her leading educators. Both Emperor William and President Rossevelt expressed a great deal of interest in the matter. The Emperor early made the acquaintance of Mossrs. Peabody and Burgess and conversed with them freely about their work. This year another leading educator of America will go to Germany, and the expectation is that one or more of promi-nence in that country will come to the United

The Emperor, the ambassador says, is in excelbut health, and keeps up the extended active work which has characterized his career.

KILLS HERSELF AND BABY.

Hawkinsville, Ga., July 14.-Mrs. Mack McKinney, twenty-two years old, after a quarrel with her husband, swallowed a dose of strychnine to-day near here, after giving some to her two-year-old daughter. She then told her husband of it, who thought it was a joke. Soon, however, mother and child died in great agony.

